MORNING EDITION----FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1852.

AMUSER MAYO.

BOWERY THEATHE.—IMPORTANT—MAGALLIS-ter's Great Original Bottle, containing twenty two hinds of liquors with be continued every night this week. Come and try the liquors while you can.

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHATHAM STREET. DOORS open at 7%; surtain closs at 8 o closs v. G. Jones. Friday evening, August 6.
KENNETH.

Kenneth. Mr. W. G. Jones
NICK OF THE WOODS.
FISH OR FIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A NOVEL PERFORMANCE.—
Marallister will give a grand original Soirce Magique, during the ensuing week in five different languages—French, Spanish, German, Italian, and English, on the same night. Due actice will be given of the night.

DOWERT THEATRE .- LET THE GALLED JADE

Theliving Serpents, Ostrich, Ourang Outang, &c.

La's PALACE OF BRAUTY, NO. 33 BOWERY, DILa rectly opposite the Bowery Theatre.—The above-legans
establishment is open every avoing, and on Wednesday and
original entertainments. All indices appear The "Bloomer
troupe," composed entirely of ladies, under the direction of
Mile. Louise Jerome, will appear in a variety of songs, ballads, ductis, fice. Also several new Bloomer wattrees, polkas,
the. Each lady is dressed in a different contume, rendering
the mest dataling and brilliant appearance imaginable
Troupe of living marble saturary will be introduced, personating some of the greatest pictures of ancient statuary.
A great variety of entertainments will be given, such as can
be seen at no other place of amusement in New York. Admission—Seate in private boxes. 50 centes: Orchestra Beats,
T/S center Boxes, 25 center, Parquet, 12% cents.

CHARLESTON THEATEE—LADIES. AND GENTLE. CHARLESTON THEATRE—LADIES AND GENTLE-men of acknowledged taient desirous of engacements for the season, at Charleston, S. C. commencing about 15th Socioler, will please address the subscriber, JOHN SLOMAN, Managur, Post Office, New York,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE ADVERTISER IS ABOUT TO OPEN A FIRST class Hotel in this city, and would like to associate with him a young unmarried man, well acquainted with the details of hotel keeping, and one who cae bring into the ceacern sems tix or eight thousand dollars. To a person desirous of oragaing in the business, this is a first-rate opportunity, as the lease is a very desirable one, and the location uncoverptionable. Any communications directed to "Morris," and left at the Beraid office, will be treated confidentially

NOTICE.-THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE Cassner & Smith, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

August 5th, 1852.

Geo. H Smith will continue the business in the various branches of frokerage and Exchange at the old stand. No. 137 Chatham street, corner of Rocevelt street.

WANTED-A PARTNER, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH A little, in a business that produces a large profit, with a cash capital of \$1,200 or \$1,500. Address A. F., by letter, Herald offite.

LIQUORS.

CT. JULIEN AND ST. ESTEPHE CLARET.-200 DOZEN

TO DEALERS IM LIQUORS, AND THE PUBLIC generally.—Old Brandles, Wines Gin. Whiskey Rum, &c. of the choicest vintages, in great variety for sale by WM H. UNDERBILL, 450 Broome street, corner of Creaby. The largest assortment in the world of bottled Wines, Breatists, Sengare, &c. An extensive assortment of the dinest Champagne Wines, Seatch and India Pale Ales: London, Dublin, and Philadelphis Porter, &c. Call and save from fifteen to twenty per cent.

STOUT-JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF LANE'S VERY superior, in pints and quarts, d not from the browers. R. BRANCH ELDRIDGE, 80 Beaver street.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED - Ladles and gentlemen having east of citching of furniture to dispose of, oan citain a full cash price, by sending for the subscriber at his residence, or a line through the post will be promptly attended to Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

M. S. COUEN. 66 Elm streat.

LEFT OFF.CLOTHES AND FURNITURE WANTED Advanced by sending through past or otherwise, to J. TROMPROM, 51 Leonard street, near Broadway.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED.—
Ladies or gentlemen baving any dething furniture,
or jeweiry to dispuse off, each obtain a fair cach price, by
mending for the subscriber at his residence, or through the
Post. Ladies attended by Mrg Dusseihort, 13 Ern acrest.

L. M. DUSSELDORF.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Taxes, No. 6 New City Hall, Park Rate 3: 70 109—
Nutlee is bershy given that the tax hooks of the present year will be open for navment on the 6th of august next, and that I will then be prepared to receive the taxes charged thereon. All persons paring the traxes previous to the first of November best, will receive a selecution of interest at new per cent of renum calculated from the time of payment to the list of Deceaber next. One per cent will be added to all taxes appail on the first of Deceaber next. Henre for receiving taxes—from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. Bark-helm many only received.

N. B.—Persons can have their hills by apolying at this office, and are requested to give full descriptions of their property, and also tell inquire for their personal tax. & anv. New Yorks, July 29, 1862

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.-TO CON-

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEFARTMENT.—TO CONtrectory,—Scaled proposels wit be received at the
office of the Croton aqueduct Department (Rotonés Park,
mutil Menday, the lith day of august, 1822 at 3 o'cleck P
M, to buile a rewer with the necessary receiving basins and
culverts in Washington street, from Rector to Morris
street, being in length about 665 feet. The plan of the sewer
and see dear loss for the building of the same and all ether
information relating thereto, can be obtained on applicato the Centract Clerk, at this offic.

President of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

New York Aug. 4, 1852.

CORPORATION SALE—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HERRBY
given that a sale will take place at the Public Yarason

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. PREWSTER, FROM PHILADELPHIA, TENders her services to ladies and gentlemen of this city,
in saturology, love and law matters interpreting dreams
&c., by booksand science ennetantly relied on by Napolson,
and will tell the rame of the lady or gentlemen they will
marry. Also, the names of the visitors. Residence No. 56
Great Jones street, corner of Rowery. Ladies, 50 center
gentlemen, \$1.

DR. ROBACK'S NATIVITIES.

Why be harassed every day,
Thinking what may next take place?
Dr. Echack can protray,
By the planet's trushful ray.
All events, or grave or gay.
That is the future we must face.
Nor is this all Not only do the nativities cast by Dr. Roback, No. 6 White street, thay what destiny seems to have in stere for the individual but they designate the methods by which misfortness, sickness, and other perils, may be avoided. Pope says that, Heaven, while

"Rindig as ture fact to fate,
"Rindig as ture fact to fate,
"Rindig as ture fact to fate,
then, it is one own forewarded, we are forearmed. The nativity points out the dancers that beest us, and knowing them, it is one own fame if we do not avoid them Dr. C. W. Roback, as the Astrological adviser of King Bernaiotte, of Sweezen weared him against two conspiracies, and is now in confidential correspondence with his arm, the reigning King.
Oscar the First. He has also cast the nativities of the Kings of Prussia, Naples, Denmark and Hanover; and so for everything has fallen out with these monaries according to the very letter of their himseness Dr. C. W. ROBack is prepared to adoute antivities for persons at a distance, or re-eiving this raise, and the see, day and four of birth. For chill institutes 50, its may be assembled, or addressed by letter, pest poil tucheding the necessary

AMUSE MENTS.

PROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, LESSEE
—The coolest, best ventilated theatre in America.—
The intelligent public of this city are now convinced that
there is but one great Professor of the Mystic Art in the
United States. Friday evening, Aug. 6. Prof. Anderson
has consented to perform his world renowned
GUN FEAT, &c

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MANAGER. MR. JOHN SEFTON.
Tickets, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 25. Doersepen at 7;
to commence at 8 o'clock Fricay, Aug. 6. The popular
and attractive French Artiste.
MLLE. POUGAUD,
will appear in two dances; Mile. Drouet. Mile. Lavigne, Mile.
Leeder, and Monr. Megs. Mrs. John Drew in personation
oharacters. Mrs. John Sefton. Messrs. Drew and Reynolds,
in a new one act piece. At 8 o'clock, Overture—" Los Mousquetales." To be followed by
LOVE AND CHARITY.
After which dancing by the popular and attractive French
dancers. &c.

BROADWAYTHEATRE—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

The wonder of modern times is here. The Great Wisard of the North is more than mertal. His Palace of Wonders is nightly crowded by the fashionable, the edea-tife, the learned. His Magic Wonders are without parallel in ancient or modern history—they are truly scientife, in arcicate or modern history—they are truly scientife, in credible, and fascinatingly beautiful. Hosts of impostors have tried, and failed. The patronage at this house increases nightly, for the veritable artist is greeted with thunders of applause. Failure marks the path of imitators, while the laurels are won and wors by the only original and transcendental Wizard, John Herry Anderson.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN—THE BEST ROUTE FROM New York is via New Hampton, twice daily, by Contra Railroad of New Jersey. Only ten miles by stage, and rood read. On and after July 224, leave by steamer ReJacket, from pier No. 1. Nerth river, at eight o'clock A. Mand twelve o'clock M. Fare, \$2 12\footnote{12}. Through in 5\hat hours. For tickets, or further information, apply at Hope' Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, or on beard the boat Hope's Express Funs in connection with this line.

Express Office, No. 71 Broadway, or on board the boat. Hope's Express runs in connection with this line.

YONKERS IS SIXTEEN MILES NORTH OF THE City Hall.—This beautiful and healthy village commands a view pon the Hudson, from aimost any part, for nearly twenty miles. This is the place where families can call and consuit Dr. KELLINGER. He keeps his large mansion open as a Hotel and Boarding House; so all can call and get accommodations at all times and consuit the Doctor, without reserve. Here he bas the superlative gratification of making the acquaintance of thousands of the first families from all parts of the country, who call to see and consuit him. They leave delighted, and surrecably disapposated; instead of finding a dish-water, gray-headed, vain old quack, they beheld one who existies all who call that he is able to do, in the fullest sonse, what he pretends. His house affords him nearly \$10.00 proit annually, which enables him to be very liberal with the printers and charitable to the poor. The public generally think that Dr. K. is amassing a great fortune. This is not so; he gets a large amount, but distributes it as above, scarcely keeping-mough to be easy. This information he throws out for the benefit of bankers and morehants generally, in order they may use due caution in cashing his notes, and giving him credit. There is no trouble in getting credit. The greatest amount of judgment to be used, is to keep from contracting debts. A hint to the young and interpring. By all means, come to Yonkers, and consult the Doctor. His remedies for Cholera, Dysartery, Disriban, as Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes, as Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes, as Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes. See Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes, as Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes, as Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes. The sickness and all manner of apparency Disribanes as Sickness, and all manner of apparency Disribanes, as Sickness, and

Large parties attended to on short notice.

YORK FAMILY HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
Ludgate Hill, London,—The above house is centrally
dtuated; has an excellest concerome ten or twolve orirate sitting rooms, between forty and fifty light sire bed,
comm: a good smoking room; warm, coid, and shower baths
always ready, a night porter in attendance; a dard charge
for servates; the New York Herald is filed. Tho mas Quartermaine tenders his grateful thanks to his American Irlends
for the favors he has so long quyed at their hands, and
colidits their continued patronage and recommendation.

LUROPE—TO TOURISTS VISITING EDINBURGE,
Scotland.—Archbold's Hotel, S7 Prince's street, Edinburgh, opporte the Castle.—Mr. Archbold has to return his
at near thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the United
States of America, who have every season patronised his
botel, and begs to assure them and the public at large that
he will continue the same mederate charges and attention.

ATANSION HOUSE MAIN STREET, SAG HARROR.

Mansion House, Main Street, Sag-Harbor, L. I., J. Conking, proprietor.—Mr. Conking having leased the above-named House, has furnished and fitted up the same as a first-class Hetel, where assisted by Mr. Samuel Forcham, they will be harpy to see all their old friends and the public generally; heping, by strict attention to their business to merit their favor and patrosage. This Hotel is leated in the central part of the village, near the steamboat the first seems of the village is exhibited from this house; and after a short ride of four miles, the bread atlantic may be seen, where every advantage for bathing in the ocean will be found. The fone of sporting, fishing bathing, c.c., will here did excellent factisies. Boats and carriages will be farmished at the shortest notice, to convey those who may be disposed to ship, any of the sports, or wist any of the places in this circuity. The table will be furpished with the best the mannet affects. Carriages will be in readiness to convey passinger from the hose at the shouse, free of charge.

CRAMEECY HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH A street and Broadwar. New York, was opened to the cobinion Monday, May 24, 1832. It contains one hundred not fifty rooms, furnished in the most elegant sayle, with very passible convenience. It will be kept on the American and European plans combined; and the proprietors are decirally of that is a starting that is a family hotely in MANSION HOUSE, MAIN STREET, SAG HARBON

Democratic ALMANAC - 700 W IN PERS - THE Democratic Almanac for 1853. The propriety is of the version with the propriety is of the version with the propriety of the version with the propriety of the version with the version with the propriety of the version with the version of the beam rate of which and with a view also, still more wisely to desembate bemorate the sanction of the Democratic Resident Probleming Committee of Wachington the "Pemocratic Almana for 1853." centaining a mass of the roughly digested political in formation and well respond facts and data having immediate reference to the Presidential Canvass, and which in machine the residential Canvass, and which in an other form would be likely to find any general circulation and prove of equal advantage. The Democratic Almanac will be given by with great neatness and taste in its typograpistic association, and will contain thicky-six large printed pages with president of the propose also the summand other appropriate illustrations and embellishments. It order to give this publication a wire of ruley bollars are propose also to issue the above publication in the German at the following very low rates—single coopies, Six Cantas; Twenty copies for Ose Dollar; One Hundred copies for Point Dollars, One Thousand copies for Thirty Dollars are propose also to issue the above publication in the German at I lotters must be post paid.

30. SEVERNS & CO., Publishers. 45 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Democratic Almanac, -Now in PRESS-THE

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—MARY SCHNEIDER, by Augustus J. Lisberman, her next friend, against to lestin Schneider. Summons. In suit for divorce—To Coclestin Schneider, defendant—You are herely supmoned and required to acaser the comprisint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New York, at the City Hall, city of New York, and to surve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on this authoristic at his office, No. 334 Broome street, New York city, within twenty days after the survice of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such services and if you tail to after the said complaint within the time aforeasid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Plaintiff a Attorney, 334 Broome street, New York.

CHERIPE'S SALE ON ATTACHMENT—BY VIRUE Plaintiff's Attorney, 33d Breome street, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON ATTACHMENT—BY VIRUE
of a writ of attachment, issued by the Supreme Court
of the State of New York and of an order of one of the Justices of said Court, I shall sell at public auction, at the
Merchante' Exchange, in the city of New York, on the 10th
day of August, 1862 at 12 o'clock, noon seven cighths of the
brigantine Christina, her tackel apparal, and furniture,
or wlying at the Atlantic Docks, Brocklyn.

An's T HILLYER, Deputy,
New York, August 3, 1852.

REMOVAL-WALLIS & MATHEY. IMPORTERS OF English and Franch Watches, &c. have removed to No. 22 John street-evener Nassan, over the Astor Bank. N P. To let, a fine Office, with three windows on Nassan, a the above building.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE FISHING QUESTION IN THE SEVATE.

Humphrey Marshall and the Chinese Commissionership in the Fouse.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

COL. BENTON REPORTED TO BE ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Cholera --- Duel --- Mail Robbery, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington City. INTERVIEW BETWEEN PUEBLO INDIANS AND THE PRESIDENT-LIGHT HOUSE DUTIES AND THE IPSH-

A delegation of Pueblo Indians, under the direction of Captain Love, who arrived here last Friday, had an interview to day with President FILLMORE, in which they narrated their grievances, and complained bitterly of the conduct of the Mexicans. The President responded in suitable terms, promising them the protection of this government. The Secretary of the Interior was present government. The Secretary of the Interior was present and a number of the government officials. Colonel Lea Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having left this morning for Virginis Springs, with the family, to recruit his health, which is somewhat impaired, was not present. Mr. Evans' (of Maryland) amendment to the General Apprepriation bill. carried yesterday, proposing light house duties on foreign vessels, it is bolieved, will settle the mackerel and codfish question.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1852. THE PISHERIES-MESSEGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Baight moved, and all business was suspended. order to take up the message of the President on the sub-

Mr. Hamlin resumed the speech commenced by him on Tucsday. He examined in great detail the extensive in-terest engaged in the fisheries, reading many tables of statistics of tonnage of vessels, and the number of men employed, the quantities of fish caught and inspected, and the localities of such catching and inspection &c. He continued his remarks till nearly two o'clock, and urged the claims of the American fishermen for protection in the rights they have hitherto enjoyed. He closed his remarks by saying, in the words of Mr Wobster:

Stand by the fishermen in their just rights, protect them at all hazards—secure them in what belongs to them, and protect them, hook and line, bob and sinken?

Mr. Soule, (dem.) of La., said that he desired to say something on the subject. It was desirable that the papers should be printed. He therefore moved that the pessage and documents be printed, and that the subject be postponed till Thursday next.

The motion to postpone was agreed to, and all documents now communicated, and those sent to the Senate in 1845, were ordered to be printed.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. Adams. (dem..) of Miss., offered a resolution that the Senate hereafter will meet at 11 o'clock. Laid over. THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—THE BATTLE OF TIPPE. CANO—ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF "WHO SILLED TECUMSER."

The amendment pending on the Ladien Appropriation. urged the claims of the American fishermen for protec-

appropriated, but is not to be paid to the Indians unless the Attorney General shall be of opinion that it is justly due them.

A debate took place, in which Messrs Sebastian, Atchison, Bell, Cass, Underwood, and Walker took part.

During his remarks, Mr. Cass digressed and said he desired to vindicate the truth of history. He said it was often questioned who was the author of the movement which broke the British lines at Tippecanoe? He said he was there as a spectator, having no command. General Harrison issued his orders for the order of battle—Col. Johnson's regiment being behind to support the infantry. After the line was formed, Gen. Harrison said to him (Cass.) he believed he would change the order of battle, and place Johnson's horse in front. He suggested to Gen. Harrison the difficulty—that Johnson's men and horses were but raw troops. Gen Harrison replied that he considered that, and that Johnson was willing to do it. The charge was made—the horse were put in front, and charged the chemey—literally riding down the British, and breaking their lines. The next point was, who killed Becumseh: the then defailed the cigcumstances which satisfied him, beyond doubt, that Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh.

beyond doubt, that Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh.

The debate on the amendment continued till tweaty
minutes past four; when, without taking any question,
the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1852.

THE SALARIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating the costs and fees of atternies, marshals and clerks, of the Circuit and District Courts of the United

subject like this with flowers of rhetoric, would be as abortive as to render a skeleton attractive by placing on its brow a diadem, proceeded to point out the defects o the present fee system, showing the increased expenses of the judiciary to be 1,250 per cent within the last fifty years. The bill would considerably reduce the expenses, and could not I will to be approved of by every intelligent

No question was taken up to the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into committee on

No question was taken up to the expiration of the morning hear, when the House went into committee on The General Arraoratation mit.

Mr. Jones, (dem) of Pennsylvania, off-red an amendment, that hereafter, in the assessment of duties, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the aid of the appraisers now provided for by law, to assessing near establish the actual average value or wholesale prices in the principal markets of the United States, during each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending 36th June 1852 of pig from wrought manufactured by rolling, and hammering, and of iron rivets, spikes chain cables and glass—and upon such avertained and established values, to levy, or cause to be 1-vied, the adealorum duties now established by law—any possion, by law or otherwise to the contrary, neighboring provided that such other goods, wares and marchandise now, or hereafter, subject to any advolvem out, as the Secretary of the Frencury may from time to time specify by public circular, to be published at leas are monde of annual average valuation as the procession. aforesaid.

The Chairman (Mr. Pugnes) ruled the amonomeat ou

aforesaid.

The Chairmen (Mr. Pueles) ruled the amendment out of order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Joses appealed, but the committee sustained the chair by yeas of to mays 64.

Mr. Housros. (dem) of Ala., reported an amendment appropriating \$27,000 for the outfit of ministers to London Eerlin and Mexico. He caused a letter from the State Department to be read in which it was stated the ministry at those places have asked and obtained permission to return home, and this amount was necessary to send out their successors. The amendment was a lopted. The ralary of the Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands was increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. Baviv. (dem) of Va., on the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved an amendment, appropriating \$18,000 instead of \$6,000, for the solary and outfit of the Commissioner to China. He remarked that the President, in his annual message, said, in effect, that this office had been going a begging as we have acquired new territory on the Pacific, and as a new caseer of commerce is opening with the East, he knew of no country in which it was so important to have an enlightened man of ability, as in China. There were no such attractions there as in the capitals of Europe, and it was a matter of patriotism for a gentleman to accept this station. Therefore the salary ought to be increased.

Mr. Heusrov concurred with the gentleman in the last remark but he had hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would have presented some other plan for the compensation of foreign annisters. He degrecated the coming home of ministers a few months only before the present administration expires, thus requiring the sending out of others in their places. This was an evil which however, did not commense with this administration; on the contrary, he knew that the President had refused to give his consent for certain ministers to come home.

Mr. Syanyo raised a question, that the amendment was not in order the constitution expire that no Senator.

refused to give his consent for certain ministers to come home.

Mr. Synamon raised a question, that the amendment was not in order the constitution saying that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was riseted be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments where of shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either touse during his continuance in office. [This was no derstood to be aimed at Humphrey Marshall, late of the House, just appointed to the post of Commissioner to China.

Thouse, just appointed to the post of Commissioner to China]

The Unanamas said it was not for him to decide the constitutional question—that was for the judiciary.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Herraro. (whig) of Vt., moved an amendment which was rejected, to increase the salary of the minister to Turkey to SQ CO. Various amendments of no general interest were dis-oved, when the committee rose, and the House ad-

Sr. Louis. August 5, 1852. Private despatches from the lower counties of this State, leave no doubt of the election of Hon. Thomas II. Benton to Congress. The official account will not be in for several days.

the State Senate in this city.

The whole democratic county ticket is carried, without

The Arkansas Election.

Louisville, August 5, 1852.

Crittenden county, Arkansas. The regular democratic candidate for Governor is ahead, as far as heard from. The returns come in slowly. Democratic Nominations in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1852.

The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and nominated David T. Disney, from the first district, for Congress, and E. C. Roll from the second. For sheriff, C. J. W. Smith, the present incumbent, was chosen. The secret society question had but dittle influence in the selection of candidates, and great harmony prevailed.

Cholera at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, August 5, 1852. The Board of Health report six new cases of cholera, and eight deaths, for the 24 hours ending at 4 P. M. There is every reason to believe that the disease is abating rapidly-nearly all of the deaths thus far have been among emigrants and the poorer classes.

BITTER HOSTILITY TO THE AMERICANS MANIFEST-

ING ITSELF-DOUETS ABOUT LOUIS NAPOLEON'S POLICY, ETC. By the arrival of the Sir John Harvey and the Ningara,

we have Halifax papers of the 2d. A remonstrance to the British government against allowing Americans to fish within three miles of the shore, even if reciprocal free trade is granted, is circulating in Halifax. The remonstrants say that free trade is a fair equivalent for free trade. They desire to keep the right, never to be given up by the colonists. If the Americans

are forbidden to fish within three miles of the land, they believe they cannot take a single mackerel. The Acadian Recorder " considers the question fraught with danger to the good understanding and peace of the with danger to the good understanding and peace of the two countries, and does not consider war an impossible event." It also alludes to the armament fitted out at Newfoundland to capture intruding French fishing vessels, and asks if Louis Napoleon may not catch at such a pro-cedure, as an excuse for a hostile man-festation towards England.

MAIL ROBBERIES-DUEL-BOTH PARTIES WOUNDED

Louisville, August 5, 1852. The mail from Nashville, for this city, was robbed on the 23d ultimo, of \$1,300 in drafts. It is also reported to have been robbed on the 27th ultimo of a very large

An anair of nonor took place at Langaster, ity, on Friday last, between Joseph Murphy and S. F. McKee, Four shots were exchanged, and both parties were badly wounded. A negro woman was killed while looking on. Norman Eddy is the democratic nominee for Congress in the inth district of Indiana.

John J. Crittenden has consented to deliver a funeral oration on Henry Clay, on the 29th December.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

Boston, August 5, 1852.

The R. M. steamship Niagara reached her dock at a quarter before five o'clock, this afternoon—too late for the mails to be forwarded to New York this evening. They will leave by the first train in the morning. The Yellow Fever at Port au Prince.

The British brig Adah, arrived here, from Port, au Priroc. on the 10th ultimo, lost her captain, named Wright, and two of her seamen, of yellow fever, whill lying in the harbor of Port au Prince. The yellow fever had been quite fatal at several ports on the island.

Meteorological Observations. By Morse's Line, No. 2 WALL STREET.
THURSDAY, August 5, 1852.
BUFFALO, 9 A. M.—Barometer 20,020. Thermometer
6. Wind south. A cloudy, cool, pleasant morning. ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—Quite a cool morning Cloudy with indications of rain. Wind northwest. Thermome-

AUBURN, 9 A. M.—Clear, pleasant morning. Quite a breeze from the southeast. Thermometer 68. Syracuse, 9 A. M.—Fleasant, but a little cloudy. Wind east. Thermometer 78.

Utica. 9 A. M.—Clear, pleasant morning. Wind south-east. Thermometer 72. ALBANY, 9 A. M.—A beautiful morning—clear and fine Wind southeast. Thermometer 76. Barometer 29.218

THE IMPRISONMENT OF CONSUL RICE—INDIAN HOS-TILITIES—THE TERUANTAPIEC AFFAIR, ETC. The New Orleans papers contain the following interest-

irg paregraphs:-The brig Tehnantepec has arrived at New Orleans, with city of Mexico dates to the 13th uit. The Siglio of that date publishes a letter of Mr. Rice, the American Consul at Acapulco, and justifies the conduct of the Mexican authorities. It says: "Although Senor Rice pictures the bad treatment be has received with some velemence and although we condemn such haste we can see suffi-cient reason for the preceedings against the Consul who insults our tribunals and threatens the lives of our

Some of the papers assert that the Mexican authorities had opened a letter which the English Consul a Acapulco had sent to the legation in Mexico while other attribute the same thing to the English Consul at Ma

The Indians were creating great alarm, even in the city of Mexico itself. They have come down into the country far below Chihushua, and in the neighborhood of San Louis Potosi, in the state of Zacatocas—only 200 miles to the north of the city of Mexico. They have, in numbers of 200 as a time, made assaults on various points at the same moment.

to the north of the city of Mexico. They have, in numbers of 300 at a time, made ascaults on various points at the same moment.

George Gibbon has been appointed Consul General for her Britannic Majesty, vice Mackintosh.

The Esparol says that Mexico is on the eve of a true crisis in her relations with foreign powers. The government has recently received collective notes from the mainters of Spain England France, and the United States, asking satisfaction—first for the imprisonment of their agent in Magatian; second for the violation of the correspondence of the English Consul at Acaputeo; the third for an infraction of a diplematic convention; and the fourth for the arrest and imprisonment of the American Consul at Acaputeo.

The forther ming withdrawal of the ministry is still one of the topics on the tagis. It is said that M. Ramirez, the Minister of the Interior, would have resigned first but that he thinks himself bound to hold his office of long as the country will be agitated by the important questions which now engage its attention. His triends will not allow him to abandon his post till the fehannepec affair be settled. The attacks which have been made against him by the opposition press, have made him disgusted with the position which he occupies and he would very willingly give it up, if it were not for the earnest sol citations of his friends, who approve of his late conduct is the Tehuantepec controvers. Sr. Miguel Arroyo is talked of as his probable successor.

Salvi, the great tenor, fell from his horse, on the 12th, and was severely hurt in his right arm. He suffered great pain from the accident; but it was hoped that he would again appear upon the stage, in the course of eight days. The Monipaisir troups was expected at Mexico, where it will take the place of the Italian company of Maretzek.

terday morning. from Calino. in eighty-six days. The following is a list of the officers of this vessel:-

Lieut Commanding—Peter Turner.
Master—J. W. A. Nicholson.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. S. Messersmith.
Passed Midshipmen—G. V. Denniston, G. A. Stevens, and E. English.
Captain's Clerk—T. L. Jessup.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS - The Ohio, Capt. Davenort, for Havana; the Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, for San Juan; and the Benj. Franklin, Capt Teal for New Orleans, left port, yesterday afternoon, for their respective destinations. The names of their passengers will be found under the appropriate head.

found under the appropriate head.

James Gordon Brandt, Esq. Editor of the Herald—

Sire—In your paper of yesterday, I notice the arrival of packet ship Star of the West, from Liverpool I treads thus: "Off the Mull of Cantyre was run into by ship Wm. Stetson." &c. This part is incorrect, as the W. S. bad ber main rail broken amidships, and the S. of the W. ber jibboom carried away and bowsprit sprung which is evidence enough that the S. of the W. was in fault, without further explanation. By correcting this report you will oblige. JAMES A. CREIGHTON.

Naw York, August 5, 1882.

Naw Yorn, August 5, 1882. Lauren —A fine vessel of about 90 tons, was launched from it shippard of Mr. Tames Davis, Jr. at Esstern Form, Cape Ann. on Thoriday last. She was built for Mr. Famust W. Brown and behave, of Glouchter, and to be called the Franklin Pierce

Before Congress.
On Wednesday evening at Military Hall, Rowery, was held a meeting of the Land Reformers of this city and vicinity, in pursuance of the following notice :-

cinity, in pursuance of the following notice:

National Reform Meeting.—A meeting of the friends of the Free Homestead Bill, now lingering in the hands of a cumpittee of the U. S. Sanate, will be held on Wednesday, at 8 F. M., at the hilliary Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring atreat for the purpose of urging upon the Senate reasons for prompt and favorable action on said bill.

JOHN COMMERPORD.

JOHN WINDT.

JOHN WINDT.

A. K. BAILY.

The seconds of the following notice:

Committee.

Mr. Lovejoy (whig) is elected to the Legislature in

The severity of the evening deubtiess prevented the meeting being as large as it otherwise would have been but what was wanting in numbers was made up in energy—the leaders were for the most part there. The same lamiliar faces that we used to recognise at the meetings of the Industrial Congress, were the chief actors, and in addition there was Mr. Dana, of the New York Tribune. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. John Commertors to preside.

Mr. Benjamin Price was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Rycensan offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The laws which regulate and cesablish the tenure of land, from their inherent nature, form the constitutions, and possess the power, when rounded upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon right and justice, to correct at that may be wrong upon the constant and tenures founded on false and aristocratic theories do continually rend, and thus far in the world's history always successfully, to destroy all practical liberty; because it is the nature of all anjust and tenures to increase idences, ignorance, powerfr and every form of human antagonism, always our consideration in the world's history always successfully to destroy all practical fiberty; because it is the nature of all anjust and tenures to increase idences, ignorance, powerfr and every form of human antagonism, always our consideration in the world's history always successfully to destroy all the world's history always successfully to destroy all practical liberty; because it is the nature of all anjust

"Sire." Fou have for years flattered us with professions of friendship for our principles and measures.
"You have induced us to meet at your wigwams and headquarters, in many wards and to waships.
"Your leading orders have eagerly voluntored to speak in behalf of our principles at our public meetings, characterizing them as pre-contently democratic, and promising their unditaching apport.
"You have had the power to carry those principles triumphantly into effect, and have meeting, shorn us of overy bops we had hereoffere entertained, that our glori use principles would obtain the apport you have freely promised, and have, thereby, left but one curse open to us wherein we can consistently act for their advancement which is, that of spea, carnost an unnompounting hostility to the Freedomital and Vice Fresidential cannidates of the party whose recutancy to their professed principles has, for the present, arrested their progress—a party who "Later with the friends of freedom in a double sense—Who keep the wird of promise to their ear,
But brask it to their professer

mation heard and our resentment effective

in Signation litted and our rescriment effective.

Mr. Thomas A. Daven of Williamsburg, said he warm ity approved of these resciutions. It was the only way to control the Senate, a majority of which was democratic; and as the largest portion of the land reformers were dependent to the land of the land of

tant support of these Senators might be lost. If the land reformers had formerly supported the democratic party, that was no reason why they should expect that party—as a party—the high them, through thiek, and thin, in this grand movement was not got up by the democratic party, but by the workingmen of 1825. (A voice—"That sright") he said that they ought to pusish the democratic party by the sing so recreant, and it was his opinion that the whige were more friendly to this movement than the democrates. Mr. Day is under a great mistake, in saying that we should not expect any support from the democratic party; but we will show them if the flomestead bill so defeated this ression, we are a strong party and we will punish them accordingly. He was a democrat but it was only just to say that nearly all the reforms in this state were carried out by the whige.

Mr. Day—Did not the Homestead Exemption law of this State receive mere democratic than whig votes?

Mr. Proce—No. The Legislature was whig that year.

Dr. Young—It was Governor flunt a weig governor, that recommended the bill. The difference between the whys and democrats was, that the whigs practiced while the democrats only preached. The whig National Convention at Raitimere showed more liberality than the democratic. The national conventions about to be called at Buffato and Pit-burg, would reflect the sentiments of reformers throughout the whole country. He thought no species of radicalism was dangerous.

Mr. A & Raiter when briefly solvenessed the meeting He said he wished to speak a few words, however brief they what the confine themselves to the Homestead bill. By their recolutions they had spread to defeat the Presidential ticket. As to be all measures, he believed that the greatest number of public measures had been supported by the democratic party. We stand, or are supposed to since as freemen. Let us then take such measures as will tend to defeat that party which has proved so recreant to use for him; in another ward, if he is a whig and a reform

Mr. Day—I think other members of the Senate also deserve thanks.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Dayva said the piatforms of the two parties were prety much alike. As a democrat be was disgusted with the elemental position. The reason was very evident why the committee of the Senate did not act. Felch owned 20 000 acres and Cass 100,000 acres of land.

Mr. Thronoux C. Wittsmank, of Poughkeepsie. Dutches county said be wished to say a few words on this occasion. It was five years single be had the pleasure of speaking in that hall—and be always one-is him set at home where the friends of the Romesteas bill assembled. Let them be united in this good meyomod and they would make both parties tremble in their i

boots. (Laughter.) In Dutchess county of which he was a resident there were 5000 good land tectormers, and they looked to the people of New York for advisering they ought to be able to poil over 5 000 votes in this began city. In the little town of Poughteepies when he a suppulation of 12 000, we can poil 400 good land erform trades and that he was not in the room when the needletic were read, but he believed they were all the waster in favor of their measures, let them one port the democrats were in favor of their measures, let them one port the democrats. But let us not be atgaid to fight this battle—we are a strong party, and have a highly influence, if we only use it. Mr. W. concluded by othering the following resolution:

Resolved, That we claim, for every citizen, a secure and inationable homestead—a port which he may eat his ewa-sacre to all the finer feelings of his nature, and around which may cluster the precious sympathies of the family relation. To this he is entitled by Divine rasely for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulless thereof," and there is an warrant, it reason or revelation for the memority for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulless thereof," and there is an warrant, it reason or revelation for the memority for "the latter of mashind. Motives of political seconomy and acaptering of mashind. Motives of political seconomy and acaptering of mashind. Motives of political seconomy and captering of mashind, the home is the centure of virtue—the very ground work of sound merality. The profitage, the visions and the original, are ordinarily the homeless; and and can have builted incentive to industry, and little desire be accumulated property, and their fill directed labor adds but itstile to the national wealth. If it be morally right and politically expected, and the relationable and the common wasterned to be a succeeded the right to day, and they to morow. The doctrine of into limitation is but a natural ecrollary to accomplicate and effect are to check the aprict of unonoody and econom

larren abstraction for the ultimate results of rational laterty, the enjoyment of the results of legitimate and hotest labor, will be attained.

Mr. Keveen said before acting on this resolution he would suggest that it was unnecessary.

A good ceal of difficulty arose in the meeting about this resolution. It went further than the first set, which was confined to the Homestead bill—a length to which many persons would go who were unwilling to commit themselves to the general principles of land reform. Set the general principles of land reform for those who were most in favor of them. Sent had declared himself in their favor, and the whigs were more their friends than the democrate. The whigs were their active friends. He was a whig himself; but he would vote for a democrat if a democrat upheld the principles of land reform. Sent had said something—Pierce was silent. The land reformer must join some party, whether the party at Buffelo or at Pittsburg—but let them go to some party. It had been said that land reform originated in New York. It was not so. He had travelled through the West and he found the feeling spontaneous every where The Senators were landbolders. Even Seward was a land holder—and there was but little hope from the Senate. Their only chance of success was in supporting the whig party.

Mr. Sprague—I am a land reformer, and I have fnot come here to have Scott, or Pierce, or any party candidate thrus down my throat.

Mr. Sprague—I am a land reformer, and the Chairman called the speaker to order.

Mr. Sprague — We have work to do and we want to have it put through. The tenants in this city are slaves to the landlords. Mr. Sprague then gave an account of a landlord who sat in the middle of his yard watching his tenants all day. He then read an otice of this landlord to the tenants, ordering them to quit and look for offer quarters.

Cries of "mame"

Mr. Sprague—It is Hogden, or some name of that for

Cries of "name"
Mr. Sprague—It is Hogden, or some name of that sort.

Mr. Day—This meeting is called for a specific sotion, and has only reference to the bill before the United States Senate.

Mr. Paul—Mr. Day has said, in part, what I wanted to say I want to add something more Many friends of the Homestead bill are not land reformers. Land reformers are but a small body, compared with the friends of the Homestead bill. Many men in the United States Senate will vote for the Homestead bill, who are not friends of land re orm. In talking of the democratic party, there is a mistake which ought to be corrected. These men are not the democratic party who elected Cass. When we speak of the party, we mean the mem who manage—who draw out programmes, and issue manifestoes. The voters are nobody. If I wanted to indicate the party to morrow, would I go round to the voters? No such thing. I would go and ree Isaiah Rynders, or such a ruffian as that, at I would ree Col. Ming, or the other leaders; but I would never think of going to the mass of voters. What proportion of the voters nominated Pierce at the Baltimore convention? What proportion, even, of that convention did it? Twenty men did it all. There is not a man in this room had any influence in nominating the democratic candidate—not a man among the whole mass of the people. Yet they will all vote for him as President. Resolutions were presented at the Democratic National Convention to give portiens of the public lands to actual settlers. They were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without any objection; and the inference is that the comvention were friendly to them. The committee, however, have never reported. All we ask is that the committee of the Senate will carry out what appeared to be the feeling of the democratic convention. It has been stated that the whige passed reform measures. It is true, as a general thing, that all reform measures have been carried by whig votes. The whig party den't fee the masses. The working men are almost entirely with the d measures have been carried by whig votes. The whig party den't get the masses. The working men are almost entirely with the democratic party and vote with that party. Cass and these men are not working men. What interest has Cass in the Homestean buil? He knows the would injure him. He does not want to pass it, and he knows the working near will be with him, no matter what he does or omits to do. The whigs, on the contrary, know that they have to catch working men's yotes. They lay a buil, and they propose comething that will be for the advantage of the working men. The built takes; a large number of working men are brought over for the occasion. But with the occasion the connection dies, and the working men go back to the democratic party. If the Senate only pass this bill, nine out of the ten thousand votes of the land r-formers of this State will go for Pierce and King. If the Senate does not pass the bill, it is highly probable that the whigs will get a large number of the votes of the working men.

The resolution of Mr. Wittenburg then passed; but it was suggested that it was unnecessary to publish it, as it would overload the newspapers. It will be seen, however, that we have given it a place.

Mr. Kevsan then moved the following resolutions, which he said would constitute a link between the two sets of resolutions:—

which he said would constitute a link between the two sets of resolutions:—

Resolved, That we deprecate the turity action of the Committee on Public Lanes, of the United States Senste, who seem to be purposely withholding the Honestead bill, now before that body, with the evident intention of fritterine a say the last saids of the present Congress, without permitting this great philants repie measure to be acted upon before the close of the session.

And, forther, Resolved, That we will hold this recreamt erms inter with their niders and abetters, solitically responsible for the success of defeat of this measure, and now dramand of them, in the name of many thousand peritioners to the present Congress, to mature and bring forward the Hemestead bill for speedy action.

Resolved That so do not acknowledge the measure terms of the Hemestead bill in a fall expension of the principles of land reform, but accept it only with the hope, and full assertance, that in time we shall be able to gain all that we have so studiously urged before the American people, for the last accept person.

Mr. Shaamorr said the land reform vote of this State.

Mr. Shaamorr said the land reform vote of this State.

of land referm, but were that be able to gain all that we have es studiously urged before the American people, for the last seven years.

Mr. Sharnort said the land reform vote of this State was 16 000 and they intended to punish the democratic party. He was brought up in that party—he sucked democratic milk from his mother, and all his family were democrates since the days of Jefferson. But for eight years he did not vote with this party. There were now 16 000 voters, taking in the anti-reavers, most of them originally democrate, but who would now go for Scott hecause he was a better hand reformer than Pierce. If the Sanate would not soutain the Homastend bill, the land reformers would back the whigs in the coming empaign or go with the third party, which is about to be organized. The best course, perhaps, would be for them to go for Scott and upset the democratic party. For if 16 000 went for Scott what would become of Pierce! From present appearances, Fierce had the chances in his favor, but the sand reformers had the balance of power in their hands. The workingmen were not there to night because they had their business to attend to, but they left it to the managers and when their votes were wanted they would be up to the mark. If we do our duty concluded the speaker, we can punish there miscalled democratis

Dr. Young said he was in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. He wanted to carrect a mistake. It had been said that the whigs and democratis were on the same layed with regard to the land question. This was not so The democrats, in their platform, had come out for appropriating the public lands to purposes of revenue. This was against the land reformers. The whigs, on the centrary, were slirat, and left the matter an open question. Before the nomination of General Scott, he sent him the proceedings of the Industrial Congress. In his letter accepting the nomination of General Scott, he sent him the proceedings of the Industrial Congress. In his letter accepting the nomination of General Scott, he se

ties were abominably corrupt, and this was no whig meeting.

The resolutions were then passed; but it was suggested that it would be as well not to publish them. On this point however, there was some difference of opinion; and believing, as we do, that it is always better that the whole truth should come out, we have given the resolutions to our resders.

A resolution was then adopted that they meet every Tuesday night till the Senate adjourns.

The CHARMAN. (Mr. Commerford) then said—Governor Hunt was elected by the land reform party, who were mostly democrats. Seymour lost the election by the votes mostly democrats. Seymour lost the election by the votes with the democratic party, but he could not trust them on this question. If General Pierce was a coward now, and old not awow his principles as he ought he would be polyroon enough hereafter to veto a land reform bill. At their next meeting they would examine their strength and early their organization into every ward.

Mr. Wistingham—I with to announce that the New Verk Incorrint State Legislature with meeting then subject the safecting then subject then safecting then safecting then safecting till Tuesday evening next.